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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and indexing.

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Reds routed from 'worst' Koje POW compound in Korea; UN took recess in truce talks, fighting increased.*
U.S. Congress passed $6½ billion foreign aid program.
Iranians argued against Intl. Court ruling in oil case.

Domestic. *Senate rejected Truman plea for power to seize struck steel industry.*
Taft forces installed MacArthur as GOP convention keynoter.
Pres. Truman denied Taft's charge of AF deterioration.
Senate voted to continue economic controls.
Down payments lowered for purchase of new homes.

KOREA

Red Compounds Broken. Resistance of Red POWs in Compound 76, Koje Island troublecenter where Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd* was held prisoner May 7-10, was broken by U.S. paratroopers during a 2½-hr. battle June 10. 38 Reds and one American were killed before the prisoners were subdued.

Adjoining Compounds 77 & 78 yielded without a fight June 11 and Compound 95 gave up June 12 to the intensified campaign by Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, Koje camp commander, to win "uncontested control" of the island's 80,000 prisoners.

1,000 men of the 3d Battalion of the 187th (Angels from Hell) Airborne Regimental Combat Team under Brig. Gen. Thomas J. H. Trapnell moved into Compound 76 for a showdown June 10. The Reds there had prepared for battle by digging trenches and making spears, knives & clubs in the compound's blacksmith shop. The paratroopers fired no shots, relied instead on riot tactics (tear gas, bayonets, new concussion grenades designed to stun but not kill, rifle butts & fists). Camp officials said at least 12 of the 38 Communist dead had been killed with spears by other POWs, supposedly because the dead men had wanted to surrender. One American was killed with a spear in the June 10 battle. North Korean Col. Lee Hak Koo and most other POW leaders in Compound 76 were reported captured unhurt. The raiding paratroops said they found escape tunnels and maps charting POW plans for an uprising throughout the Koje camp. Compound 76's inmates were divided into 2 groups, marched out to separate enclosures.

6,349 prisoners in Compound 78 and 6,288 in Compound 77 were marched to new enclosures without resistance July 11. Camp authorities said 16 prisoners in Compound 77 had been tried by a POW kangaroo court & executed with spears June 10. About 500 anti-Red POWs were said to have bolted and asked UN protection when the 4,800 inmates of Compound 95 were marched out June 12.

The leader of Red officer POWs in Compound 66 was shown battle-wrecked Compound 76 as an object lesson July 11 after his group had prepared to fight against being moved. [See p. 174D]

*In statements made public by the U.S. House Armed Services Com. June 10, Cols. Francis T. Dodd & Charles F. Colson defended their agreement with Dodd's kidnappers as having been in line with UN policy on handling of prisoners at the time. Colson said he "fully expected these statements [that the UN had mistreated POWs] would be emphatically refuted, explained & shown to have been made under duress." Dodd said he felt "justified in assuming that largescale bloodshed [to force his release] was unacceptable."

Sgt. Dean Chase, 24, of Salt Lake City said in Ft. Ord, Calif. June 10 he had been ordered court-martialed because he wrote Gen. Mark W. Clark a "private & personal" letter in which he assailed Clark's repudiation of the deal for Dodd's release as "repugnant & disgraceful." Chase said he was charged with showing disrespect to a superior officer, a violation of the 89th Article of War. [See pp. 174H-J, 149C-L]

Ridgway in D-Day Warning to Reds

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, new NATO Commander in Europe, observed World War II D-Day anniversary by visiting a beach near Ste.-Mere-Eglise where he parachuted into France as leader of the 82d Airborne Div. June 6, 1944 (first general to land in the Normandy invasion). He warned the "lords of Communism" not to mistake Western "tolerance & magnanimity" in the face of Cold War provocations for "weakness," said another world war "would bring dreadful suffering to us, but it would bring destruction to them & their power." [See pp. 173F, 135A; Vol. IV, 175K]

Truman for Neutral Koje Probe. Pres. Truman sent Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett his indorsement June 11 of a proposal that 5 neutral countries (India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland) be invited to investigate the Koje POW uprising and UN measures to suppress it. Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. had proposed the neutral inquiry when he called on Mr. Truman June 10. Russell said "fanatical Communists" in POW ranks who had stirred up trouble were "undoubtedly directed by higher authority for the sole purpose of giving our enemies grist for their propaganda mill." [See p. 174E-F]

Britons Critical. Labor members of the British Parliament adopted a resolution June 11 condemning the U.S. for its handling of the Koje incident, denouncing ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee's "dictatorship," asking the British Govt. to have a Briton named to the UN truce team and try to get the U.S. to recognize Red China. The Laborites indorsed a rescreening of UN-held POWs in the presence of Communist representatives. British Defense Min. Earl Alexander said in Tokio June 11 Britain had "utmost faith" in Gen. Mark W. Clark, the UN Supreme Commander, would leave it to him to deal with Koje POWs and decide whether a Briton should join the truce team. But Prime Min. Winston Churchill told Commons in London June 10 British troops were not fighting in Korea to "secure the establishment of a self-constituted dictatorship" by Rhee. [See p. 167J]

ROK Political Dispute. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie said June 6 he had sent Rhee a message expressing "deep anxiety" over the ROK President's political feud with his Natl. Assembly foes in Pusan. The UN Comm. on Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea proposed June 8 that Rhee lift martial law imposed in Pusan May 25, free Assemblymen held as subversive plotters and suspend action on the political dispute for 10 days. Rhee indicated June 8 he was willing to let the Assembly elect an ROK President as scheduled June 23 if it would agree to a popular-vote Presidential election in 1956. Premier Chang Taik Sang was trying to negotiate an agreement between 52 pro-Rhee & 40 middle-of-the-road members of the 183-member Assembly, which could not muster a quorum because many of Rhee's foes were hiding.

Copies of *Newsweek* containing an article critical of Rhee were reported confiscated from news dealers in Pusan June 11. Public Info. Dir. Clarence Ryee said June 12 the ROK Govt. radio network had stopped relaying Voice of America broadcasts because VOA commentators had made "insulting" remarks about Syngman Rhee. The U.S. State Dept. protested against the VOA ban. Sen. William A. Knowland (R., Calif.) asked the U.S. Senate June 9 to withhold judgment of Rhee's actions. He said Rhee ranked with Chiang Kai-shek of China as a patriot singled out by Communists for vilification. [See pp. 174B-D, 65C-D]

UN Takes Truce-Talk Recess. Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN Truce Team chief, declared a 3-day recess on truce talks in Panmunjom June 7 because North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il was talking "drivel" and "stalling, hoping we would back down" on the exchange-of-prisoners dispute. The Reds denounced Harrison for having suspended negotiations without their consent,

resumed their denunciations of the UN's handling of prisoners on Koje Island when talks were revived June 11. Gen. Clark said June 11 the UN truce team would not promise to hold daily meetings as long as the Reds used them "only for propaganda purposes." [See p. 174F]

Red Offensive Threat Weighed. Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hudelson, retiring commander of the 40th Division (Calif. Natl. Guard), said in Los Angeles June 8 after his return from Korea the U.S. 8th Army could not "stand up to the Communist hordes" in event of a Red offensive even though U.S. equipment was "the best there is." He added he was "not sure why we are even fighting." Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. & Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins disputed this before a House Military Appropriations Subcom. June 9. Pace said Hudelson's opinion was "contrary to everything that our highest military leaders in the field . . . have to report." Gen. Clark told UP in Tokio June 10 he thought UN air forces should strike at Manchuria "no holds barred . . . retaliate as circumstances dictate" if the Reds employed all their air power in new drive. [See 174F-G, 134L, 54D]

Fighting Heavier. Some of the year's heaviest land fighting took place June 7-12 near Chorwon on the hilly west-central front above Seoul. The Reds fired an estimated 6,247 rounds during a 24-hr. artillery & mortar barrage June 10-11. Allied raiders supported by tanks & planes attacked Red positions in that sector June 12. [See p. 141J]

U.S. Sabrejet pilots reported 7 Red MIG-15s downed, 2 damaged June 6, 3 MIGs downed June 11 in air battles near Manchuria. The U.S. tally June 7 on enemy jet losses during the war: 361 destroyed, 58 probably destroyed, 507 damaged. [See p. 174G]

Casualties. U.S. casualty total through June 6, reported June 11: 109,712 (19,317 dead). [See p. 174G] . . . Canadian casualty total reported June 11: 826 (146 dead). [See p. 158A] . . . The Turkish Brigade announced June 9 its deputy commander, Col. Nuri Pamir, was killed by a Red mortar shell June 5 while making a front-line inspection. [See p. 37L; Vol. XI, 369J-K]

Promoted to lieutenant general June 11: Glenn O. Barcus, U.S. 5th AF commander; Williston B. Palmer, 10th Corps commander; Willard G. Wyman, 9th Corps commander. [See p. 168K; Vol. XI, 386B] . . . **Danish** hospital ship *Jutlandia* returned to Copenhagen June 8 after 16 months of service with UN forces in Korea. [See Vol. XI, p. 209C] . . . **South Korean schools** will receive 7 million new textbooks made from 1,500 tons of paper supplied by the U.S., Canada & Japan, the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency said June 8. [See p. 117H; Vol. XI, 220D-E]

WESTERN DEFENSE & U.S. AID

$6½ Billion U.S. Aid Voted. Congressional action on a $6,447,730,750 Mutual Security Program authorization bill for fiscal 1952-53 was completed by the Senate June 9 and the measure was sent to Pres. Truman. The compromise figure was adopted by a House-Senate Conference Com. June 3, passed by 230-115 by the House June 5 (89 R., 26 D. opposed), and passed by 59-11 by the Senate June 9. Senators opposed: Dem. Olin D. Johnson (S.C.), Republicans Bennett (Utah), Butler (Neb.), Cordon (Ore.), Dirksen (Ill.), Dworshak (Ida.), Kem (Mo.), Malone (Nev.), Martin (Pa.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Welker (Ida.).

The authorization was $1,452,270,000 less than the $7.9 billion requested by Mr. Truman, $273,130,750 less than previously approved by the Senate, $273,130,750 more than previously approved by the House. Authorizations passed:

Western Europe—$3,415,614,750 military, $1,282,433,000 economic or "defense support." **Near East & Africa**—$560,316,500 military, $50,822,750 Point 4 technical, $60,063,250 for Arab refugees from Palestine, $70,228,000 for refugees in Israel. **Asia & Pacific**—$564,007,500 military, $202,778,250 economic, $118,634,250 Point 4 technical. **American Republics**—$57,685,750 military, $20,329,000 technical. **United Nations**—$16,481,000 for Intl. Children's Emergency Fund, $15,708,750 for UN technical aid programs (non-Point 4), $9,240,500 to aid emigration of surplus European manpower, $2,578,500 to pay for ocean shipping & contribute to postal subsidy on relief packages. [See p. 166K]

The conferees dropped June 3 an amendment proposed by Sen. James P. Kem (R., Mo.) to bar U.S. aid to any country trading with Soviet-bloc countries. The Truman Admin. opposed the Kem amendment as unworkable. Kem lost in an effort to revive the amendment in the Senate June 9. The milder Battle Act (1951) designed to accomplish about the same purpose remained in effect. [See p. 126H]

The U.S. disclosed June 6 that it had given France contracts for $50 million worth of naval vessels & equipment, most of which will eventually be given to France as military aid. The orders were expected to count toward $500 million worth of U.S. defense orders sought by France for the next 3 years in addition to $200 million worth of U.S. contracts already promised this year. France asked for the extra $500 million worth of orders to insure maintenance of its defense industries. [See pp. 173D, 39B]

A Point 4 agreement covering $25 million worth of U.S. aid to India for a $101 million "community development" program affecting 16,500 villages (total pop. 12 million) was announced by the U.S. June 10. [See pp. 162F, 146H]

Austria. The Govt. agreed June 3 after conferences with U.S. officials to take steps to balance its budget, halt inflation, introduce credit controls & investigate alleged misuse of Marshall Plan U.S. aid funds. The U.S. in turn released $11 million in direct aid & $70.2 million in Austrian counterpart funds to bolster the country's economy. The Marshall fund investigation will deal chiefly with operations of the Limor Co., Swiss subsidiary of Austria's Creditanstalt (nationalized bank). [See pp. 158K, 46H] . . . The U.S. disclosed June 6 that a plane carrying U.S. High Comm. Walter J. Donnelly was buzzed by Russian jet fighter planes when it took off from Vienna for Paris June 4 although the U.S. plane was "right in the middle" of the Western air corridor over Soviet-occupied Austria. Donnelly was leaving on a trip to the U.S. [See p. 94E]

French for Big 4 Talks. The French Cabinet instructed Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman June 11 to try to persuade the U.S. & Britain to offer Russia a Big 4 conference on Germany confined to 2 questions: conditions for free elections in Germany & for carrying out unification. The West German Cabinet submitted the European Defense Community treaty to the Bonn Parliament June 6 for ratification, warned advocates of German neutrality that West Germany will be taken over by Russia if it is not allied with the West. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson testified before the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. June 10-11 for ratification of the West German peace contract & NATO-EDC linkup. He said the peace contract would not give the U.S. President any powers to send troops abroad he did not already have. Charles de Gaulle denounced the peace contract & EDC treaty June 5 as "protocols of abandonment" of French sovereignty. [See pp. 173C-D, 165E, 81D]

Berlin's British-sector authorities lifted a blockade of the Soviet radio building June 10 after the Russians had lifted blockades of 2 West Berlin fringe communities June 6. But Soviet Gen. Vasily I. Chuikov refused June 10 to lift restrictions against U.S. & British military police patrols on the highway from West Berlin to West Germany. The East Germans demanded June 5 that the U.S. pay $14 million for use of a West Germany-to-Berlin telephone cable the past 7 years, also asked June 7 for daily instead of semi-monthly payment for freight shipments to West Berlin via East Germany. Dispatches from West Berlin June 10 said hundreds of East German youths were taking refuge there against a drive to conscript recruits for the East German People's Police. [See pp. 173E, 166G]

French Communists were accused by the Interior Ministry in Paris June 7 of having spied on naval installations in Toulon. The French Govt. said evidence was uncovered through raids on CP Hqs. Reds striking against the arrest of CP leader Jacques Duclos were fired from the Renault auto plant in Paris June 5 as independent unionists took control of the plant from the Red-dominated Gen. Confed. of Labor. [See p. 173F]

OTHER FAR EASTERN NEWS

Japan. Russia told Japan June 11 it would continue its occupation mission in Tokio on grounds that the Allied Council for Japan was dissolved illegally by the U.S. [See p. 174M] . . . Japan & India concluded June 9 a peace treaty which waived Indian reparation demands against Japan. [See pp. 174M, 134D] . . . The U.S.-Japan Joint Com. on defense reported June 5 the establishment of 13 naval & 12 air training areas in Japan for use by U.S. forces. [See p. 141G] . . . Australia announced reinstatement June 6 of 45% of import licenses for Japanese goods recalled recently in an import reduction measure. [See p. 90B]

Indo-China. Interior Min. Nguyen Van Tam was appointed Viet Nam Premier by Chief of State Bao Dai June 3 to replace Tran Van Huu, whose regime had been criticized as lacking in efficiency & popular support. Van Tam promised land & other economic reforms and a faster buildup of Viet Nam armed forces.

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[See p. 78P; Vol. X, 139N] . . . The U.S., Viet Nam & Cambodia raised their diplomatic missions to embassy status June 6. U.S. Min. Donald R. Heath became Ambassador to both states. [See p. 127D; Vol. XI, 31F-G] . . . Pakistan's recognition of the Viet Nam Govt. was announced June 2. [See Vol. X, p. 76A]

India. Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru June 7 condemned "political activities" of Christian missionaries among India's tribal population, praised Russia as the "only country" with a "wise & successful policy in winning over the people living in outlying areas." He addressed a New Delhi conference on the integration & betterment of 19 million aborigines living in frontier regions. [See p. 95G] . . . "Foreign" administration in India's coastal areas was criticized June 4 by Nehru who said these territories (Goa & other Portuguese settlements on west coast, Pondichery & other French areas on east coast) "must inevitably" be joined to the Indian Union. [See p. 123C] . . . India showed a $167.8 million trade deficit with the U.S. in 1951, Reuters reported June 4 from Bombay. $296.5 million worth of goods was exported to the U.S., $464.3 million imported. Wheat, the major U.S. import, increased from 3 million bu. in 1950 to 84 million in 1951. (U.S. Amb. Chester Bowles said May 22 that India still lacked grain and he would press for a $125 million American grant for wheat & cotton.) [See pp. 114F, 69E, 15C; Vol. XI, 182C] . . . Parliament approved the Govt.'s anti-Red policies May 22 after Nehru described the Communist Party as "counter-revolutionary & completely out of date." He said India "will never pay the price the Soviet Union & China have paid to achieve progress." [See p. 129J; Vol. XI, 34L-M] . . . Monazite exports have been stopped because anything useful for making atom bombs should not be exported, Nehru told Parliament May 22. [See Vol. XI, p. 182C] . . . India's 2 main moderate Left groups—the Socialists & the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party—announced plans May 29 to form a working alliance & vote as a bloc in Parliament. [See p. 66A] . . . Makawana Bhupat, 35, India's most notorious bandit, was arrested June 6 in Karachi, Pakistan. [See p. 66A]

China. Britain's Forgn. Office rejected charges of British persecutions of Chinese in Hong Kong in a note delivered May 27 to the Chinese Red Govt. at Peiping. [See p. 162G] . . . Vice Adm. Joseph J. Clark, U.S. 7th Fleet commander, said June 8 at Taipei that the 7th Fleet & the U.S. Air Force would defend Formosa if the Communists tried to bomb it. [See p. 110J] . . . Forgn. Min. George Yeh said June 2 that Nationalist China would join a Pacific alliance only if other nations in the pact first outlawed the Communist Party within their countries. [See p. 118J] . . . Red China has executed 3,400 jailed Chinese Natl. Army officers since May, the independent Hong Kong newspaper *Kah Kiu Yat Po* said June 9. [See p. 127B] . . . The Chinese Red Govt. claimed Mt. Everest June 5 & ordered the name changed to Mt. Chomolungma (Tibetan for Water of the Sacred Mother). [See p. 54L-M]

Burma announced June 5 the surrender of Thakin Ba Thaung, "information minister" in the rebel Communist underground "Govt." [See Vol. XI, 389K] . . . **Malaya's** leading Communist rebel, Manap Jenup (real name: Abdul Manat Bin Siwang), was reported killed May 25 by Gurkha jungle fighters in Pabang State. He was commander of the 10th Malay Regiment (mostly Chinese Malayans) of the Malaya Liberation Army. A British patrol killed Loh Pin, Selango district Communist leader, & 2 of his comrades May 24. [See p. 199A] . . . **Singapore** Labor Party council voted June 2 to ask the British Govt. to export Malayan rubber to China & the Soviet Union to prevent a business slump in Malaya. [See p. 142K]

UNITED NATIONS

Iranians Argue Oil Case. Iran asked the Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague June 9-11 to declare the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute outside its jurisdiction. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh opened Iran's arguments June 9 against Britain's complaint that Iran had violated treaty pledges to negotiate settlement of disputes with Britain. Mossadegh said oil nationalization was a domestic measure taken by Iran as a "free & sovereign country." He implied that Iran would ignore an adverse Intl. Court decision because issues at stake in oil nationalization were "too sacred & too vital" to be exposed "even to the theoretical risk of an international decision." He charged that Britain had turned the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. into a "state within a state," subjected Iranians to "humiliation" and refused to train Iranians as oil technicians.

Iran's Belgian counsel, Henri Rollin, offered additional arguments June 10-11: Britain had tried to invoke rights held under treaties of 1857 & 1903 but these were renounced under an Anglo-Iranian pact in 1932; a 1933 agreement between Iran & Anglo-Iranian Oil was not a full-fledged Anglo-Iranian "treaty"; Britain had accepted Iranian oil nationalization in principle but refused to accept compensation by procedures authorized under Iranian law. [See pp. 159A, 87C; Vol. XI, 396A]

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. June 9 reported 1951 sales within 15 million bbls. of the 288,700,000-bbl. total of 1950 despite the loss of about 116 million bbls. of Iranian oil. It said increased production in Kuwait, Iraq & Qatar almost made up for Iranian losses. [See Vol. XI, pp. 411B, 387F, 379M]

A Russian note of May 22 protesting Iran's acceptance of American military aid was dismissed May 25 by the U.S. State Dept. as another attempt to "intimidate" the Iranian Govt. The State Dept. denied that U.S. aid to Iran violated a 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty. [See p. 159A] . . . Iran & West Germany announced a $118 million trade agreement June 5. [See p. 63C]

Disarmament Offer. Specific ceilings on national armed forces, proposed to the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York May 28 by Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain for the Western Big 3 powers, were rejected June 10 by Russia. The formula would limit the U.S., Russia & Red China to 1.5 million men each; Britain & France to 700,000-800,000 each; every other nation to less than 1% of its population. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Jacob A. Malik denounced the plan June 10 as "false & hypocritical," designed to strengthen the U.S. Benjamin A. Cohen, U.S. delegate, said Malik falsified the West's proposal. [See p. 136D]

Income in countries comprising half the world's population is less than $100 per person annually, the UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics reported June 7 . . . **UNESCO** reported June 5 that technical aid projects were under way in 10 Latin American nations with 35 experts working in the field. [See p. 119K] . . . **UN membership** for Red China is favored by the British Labor Party, former Prime Min. Clement Attlee said June 4 in Copenhagen. [See p. 159H, 95H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Denies AF Deterioration. Pres. Truman June 7 denied charges by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) that the Air Force had been allowed to deteriorate. Mr. Truman, speaking in Springfield, Mo. at a reunion of his World War I Army outfit, the 35th Div., reported that in the past 2 years the AF grew from 48 wings, 400,000 men & less than 9,000 planes in active use to 91 wings "with almost a million men on duty & nearly 15,000 planes in active use," not counting Navy & Marine air power. The 95-wing goal set in 1950 will be met right on schedule within 2 months, he predicted, and plans for the next 2-3 years called for a 143-wing AF backed by an aircraft industry "ready to go rapidly into full-scale war production" if necessary.

Talk that "we were completely outclassed" in the air over Korea was false, he said. "We have been able to maintain air supremacy over most of North Korea . . . We can bomb the enemy at will almost anywhere in his territory. At the northern border, on the Yalu River, we do not have supremacy, but we do have clear superiority . . . We can reach our objectives, even though we have to fight off opposition."

He said the NATO command would have 60 wings in Europe by the end of 1952 and "substantially" more in 2 years "if everything is not ruined by this so-called 'economy' drive." He derided "nonsense . . . to the effect that we could save money" on defense by building a big air force. "Modern air power is a very expensive proposition," he declared. "We are not trying to build the biggest air force in the world," he said, just the "best." Mr. Truman flew to Springfield for the address June 6, returned to Washington June 7. [See p. 176G]

Requests Funds. Pres. Truman asked Congress June 4 for a $3,463,555,440 supplemental military appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1. $469,687,000 was for the military pay-&-allowances raise [see p. 160A-B] and $2,990,487,740 for construction, including Army $414,515,000, Navy $387,972,740, Air Force $1.538 billion and Defense Secretary's Office (including NATO work) $650 million. The President asked May 29 for a fiscal 1953 appropriation of $3.341 billion for "major further expansion" of the atomic energy program. This was part of a

5-yr. expansion whose cost he estimated at $4.2 billion. Only $650 million of the 1953 appropriation would actually be spent in 1953, the rest being obligated in contracts to be fulfilled later. [See pp. 160H, 113H]

Loses on Beck. Pres. Truman June 9 gave up his attempt to appoint Earl Wayne Beck of Kansas City as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia and signed a bill (passed by the House May 26) giving the District's 3 commissioners the power to appoint the Recorder. He defended Beck but approved the bill because it advanced D.C. "home rule." [See p. 144B]

Ends Hungarian Concessions. Pres. Truman ordered the Treasury Dept. June 5 to end all tariff concessions to Communist Hungary, effective July 5. [See Vol. XI, p. 380D]

Deplores Job Accidents. Pres. Truman told the annual Conf. on Industrial Safety in Washington June 2 that 1951 industrial accidents killed 16,000 workers, disabled 2 million, cost nearly $5 billion. He called for House passage of the Senate-approved mine safety bill. [See pp. 160H, 44M]

Appointed. Army nominations June 11: Lt. Gen. John Reed Hodge, 59 June 11, as Chief of Army Field Forces with 4-star rank [see p. 135B, F]; Maj. Gen. John Taylor Lewis, 57, as head of Anti-Aircraft Command with lieutenant general's rank [see Vol. VI, p. 375A]; Maj. Gen. George Price Hays, 59, as commander of U.S. Forces in Austria with lieutenant general's rank. [See Vol. IX, p. 316P] . . . Air Force 4-star appointments June 2: Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, 45, head of U.S. AF in Europe [see p. 126D]; Lt. Gen. Otto Paul Weyland, 50, commander of Far East AF. [See Vol. XI, p. 410B] . . . Burton Yost Berry, 50, as Amb. to Iraq June 11. [See Vol. X, p. 284K] . . . James S. Moose Jr., 48, as Min. to Syria June 11 . . . 3-yr. reappointments to Subversive Activities Control Board June 6: David J. Coddaire, Dr. Kathryn McHale. [See Vol. X, p. 341J]

Resignations. Franklin D. Richards, Fed. Housing Admin. commissioner, June 11. [See Vol. IX, p. 390J] . . . Frederick H. Bullen, public member & vice chrmn. of Wage Stabilization Board, May 29. (Public member Benjamin Aaron became WSB vice chrmn.) [See Vol. XI, pp. 148N, 221M] . . . Robert I. Millonzi, SEC member, to return to law practice in Buffalo, N.Y. June 5. (He had been appointed in 1951.)

LABOR

Steel Controversy

Seizure Plea Rejected. Pres. Truman addressed a joint session of Congress on 2 hours' notice June 10 and asked for legislation authorizing him to seize the strike-bound steel industry. "The key requirement of such a law," he said, would be "to provide for fair & just compensation" to steel owners & workers.

The Senate almost immediately turned down the President's request by defeating 3 proposals authorizing seizure and then adopting, 49-30, a request urging the President to apply for a Taft-Hartley law injunction against the steel strike. Republicans & conservative Southern Democrats provided the majorities needed to give Mr. Truman this rebuke.

The 4 Senate actions were on proposed amendments to a bill extending the Defense Production Act. A proposal by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D., S.C.) to ban strikes in essential industries for 120 days and permit seizure if either side turned down settlement proposals of a Govt. board was rejected by a 68-12 vote. An amendment by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) to authorize seizure after 7 days' notice, subject to Congressional veto within 15 days, was voted down 52-28. Also rejected, 47-32, was a proposal by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) for immediate seizure of the steel industry. The 49-30 vote urging use of the Taft-Hartley law was on an amendment by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.). 31 Republicans & 18 Democrats backed the Byrd amendment. 27 Democrats and Republicans Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) & Charles W. Tobey (N.H.) opposed it. [See pp. 185F, 175J]

Truman's Request. Pres. Truman, in his request for power to seize the steel industry, told Congress June 10 that he saw "2 main possibilities" for getting resumption of vital steel production: (1) Govt. operation of the steel mills and (2) a Taft-Hartley-type injunction. The latter is "by far the worse of the 2 approaches," he said, but only Congress can choose. As a result of the June 2 Supreme Court decision that "the President did not have the power, in this instance, to operate the mills," "I could only use the Taft-Hartley approach." He called Taft-Hartley procedure "unfair, harmful & futile—futile at least in helping to bring about a settlement, and perhaps also in restoring production." But if Congress insisted on using it, he suggested a quicker method: enactment of a law "authorizing & directing the President to seek an injunction, without waiting for any board to be appointed and to report." He opposed use of a board because "we have already had the facts fully determined & reported by the Wage Stabilization Board." He noted that a Taft-Hartley injunction would bar a strike for 80 days whereas the union, even before the steel industry's seizure Apr. 8, "had voluntarily postponed strike action for 99 days." [See p. 175C-G]

Administration leaders & several Republicans backed the President's demands, but the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition denounced them. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) called Mr. Truman's arguments "childish" & "silly." Sen. Byrd (D., Va.) said the President "wants us to validate what the Supreme Court has invalidated." Senate Republican Floor Leader Styles Bridges (N.H.) said Mr. Truman was "treed" by his "political maneuvering" with "CIO leaders" and "wants Congress to get him off the limb." But Sen. Morse (R., Ore.) called the address a "strong speech in support of the defenses of the nation."

Talks Fail. Pres. Truman's appeal to Congress was precipitated by the breakdown June 9 of negotiations between the CIO United Steelworkers & representatives of the ⅞ of the U.S. steel industry which was closed down by the strike. The talks, which had opened at the White House June 5, were deadlocked over union shop & "fringe" demands. Industry spokesmen said they had offered total benefits worth 24.6¢ an hour, but Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray said the industry offer averaged only 13.3¢, "substantially less than the decline in the real wages of steel workers since our last wage settlement."

Although the negotiators agreed to reopen some steel mills if the Govt. designates them as producers of vital military supplies, Actg. Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman, who had presided over the talks, said June 10 that this would be "entirely inadequate to support the total balanced military program now under way." The Commerce Dept. June 10 shut off up to 10% of normal steel exports by banning export of steel to consumer goods producers. Meantime steel output dropped to 30% of rated capacity in the week ended June 7, and about 100,000 rail workers, coal miners and other non-strikers in industries affected by the strike were thrown out of work. [See p. 175G-H]

James C. Petrillo, pres. of the AFL American Fed. of Musicians, advised delegates at the union's convention in Santa Barbara, Calif. June 10 to "think more, strike less." "Strikes don't seem to get us anywhere any more," he said. "Courts are now vicious against unions . . . Stay out of courts if at all possible." [See Vol. XI, p. 189K] . . . **Woodruff Randolph** was reelected pres. of the AFL Intl. Typographical Union by a vote of 40,459-30,939 over C. G. Sparkman of Detroit (returns of May 21 election announced June 6). [See Vol. X, p. 165M-N] . . . **George L. Berry's** estate has paid the Internal Revenue Bureau $337,423 in back taxes & penalties to settle a Govt. suit (reported in Rogersville, Tenn. May 29). Berry, late pres. of the AFL Printing Pressmen, had been fined $10,000 and given a one-yr. suspended sentence for tax evasion. [See Vol. X, p. 333M] . . . **Natl. Urban League** announced in New York June 1 formation of a commerce & industry council to encourage employment of Negroes. Winthrop Rockefeller & Ralph L. Mason of Standard Oil (N.J.) were named council co-chairmen. [See p. 171A] . . . **100,000 AFL construction workers** in New York won a 16¢-an-hr. raise, effective Aug. 1, under an agreement with the Bldg. Trades Employers Assn. June 8. New scales range from $2.05 an hour for laborers to $3.40 for structural iron workers & hoisting engineers. [See p. 89P] . . . **Employment data** reported by Commerce Dept. June 3: 61,176,000 Americans, including 54,216,000 non-farm workers, were employed in May, compared with 60,132,000 & 53,720,000 respectively in April. 1,602,000 were unemployed in May, 1,612,000 in April. [See p. 169K-L]

POLITICS

MacArthur GOP Keynoter. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who had announced his backing of Sen. Robert A. Taft for President, was chosen June 10 as keynote speaker of the Republican Natl. Convention when it opens in Chicago July 7. The choice was forced through by Taft supporters who seized control of the Convention Arrangements Com. in Chicago and put pro-Taft men in nearly all key convention posts. MacArthur, declaring himself surprised, immediately telegraphed his acceptance. Supporters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower protested MacArthur's selection and charged that Taft forces had "rigged" the convention machinery in hopes of nominating Taft. Army spokesmen

said MacArthur would be violating Army regulations if he made the keynote speech while still on active duty, but Army Secy. Frank Pace Jr. said June 10 that the Army "is not considering any action" in the matter. [See p. 176M]

A Walter S. Hallanan, West Virginia's national committeeman & Taft campaign manager, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention June 10. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (Col.), a Taft backer, was picked by GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson as temporary chairman of the Resolutions Com., which drafts the platform. House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., a neutral in the Taft-Eisenhower struggle who has been permanent chairman of the last 3 conventions, was named permanent chairman again. Mrs. Charles P. Howard of Massachusetts, also neutral, was chosen temporary secretary. Ex-GOP Natl. Chrmn. Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania, a Taft backer, was named Parliamentarian. Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover was invited to make the principal address on the convention's 2d night.

B Taft backers picked Thomas E. Coleman, 59, of Madison, Wis. June 11 as their convention floor manager.

Taft for Southern Compromise. Taft told reporters in Indianapolis June 6 he would like to "compromise" with Eisenhower on disputed Southern delegations to the convention. Eisenhower, told of this, said, "Gee, that sounds good." But Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), Eisenhower's campaign manager, rejected the suggestion. "It is never right to compromise with dishonesty," he said. Taft repeated his readiness to compromise in a CBS telecast from Washington June 8. "We'll give in where our case is weak if they'll give in where their case is weak." But C he also said, "I think they'd rather have the issue than the delegates." [See pp. 176P, 168L-M]

Taft Campaign. Taft, commenting on Eisenhower's June 5 press conference promise to consult with MacArthur on the Far East if he is elected, pledged in a CBS interview in Washington June 8 that if he wins, he will appoint MacArthur to a high post [see p. 176C]. Taft said in Cincinnati June 5: The Korean war "has been so mismanaged that there is no satisfactory solution." "I don't think we could carry out today the conquest of all of Korea which I think we could have carried out a year ago when Gen. MacArthur recommended it. I would try to make peace, D therefore, even though it's an unsatisfactory peace" [see p. 104N]. West German newspapers June 6 carried a DPA (German press agency) interview in which Taft was quoted as saying: (1) he opposed the Allies' unconditional surrender policy of World War II, (2) he opposed the Nuremberg war trials, (3) he opposed the Potsdam Agreement's provisional award of German lands east of the Oder-Neisse River to Poland, (4) he had favored arming Germany long before the Truman Admin. agreed to do so, (5) he would have let Germany raise a strong police force as soon as East Germany formed one. [See p. 176H-K]

The Indiana GOP Convention pledged its entire 32-vote delegation to Taft June 7 although one of the delegates, publisher E Eugene C. Pulliam (*Indianapolis Star & News*), insisted he would not vote for Taft [see p. 176P]. Ex-Amb.-to-Canada James H. R. Cromwell announced June 3 that he was quitting the Democratic Party to back Taft. [See Vol. VIII, p. 20P]

Correction. Eisenhower said June 5 that he would hate to see the U.S. "excluded from" an agreement with Canada on the St. Lawrence Seaway (not "oppose it" as reported in the AP transcript). [See p. 176F]

CONGRESS

Senate Extends Economic Curbs. A bill continuing the Defense Production Act's economic controls was passed by 58-18 F Senate vote (41 D., 17 R. for; only Republicans against) June 12 and sent to the House. It would extend wage, price & rent controls until Feb. 28, 1953, credit & materials curbs & production incentives to June 30, 1953. The most controversial provision would restrict the Wage Stabilization Board to "economic issues," bar WSB intervention in union shop controversies and authorize WSB mediation only when both sides permit. The Capehart amendment giving price relief for cost increases up to July 26, 1951 was made applicable only to manufacturers & processors, not to retailers & wholesalers as had been done in the Safeway ruling [see p. 155B]. Retailers & wholesalers, however, were G authorized their customary profit margins under the Herlong amendment, which was extended to cover pre-Aug. 1, 1951 price regulations. The bill would also remove some import curbs [see p. 170P], including the one on cheese. [See 184E-F, 186D, 47B]

McCarran Alien Bill Wins. The compromise McCarran-Walter bill revamping & codifying U.S. immigration & naturalization laws was passed by 203-53 House standing vote June 10 and Senate voice vote June 11 and sent to the President. It was denounced by its opponents as "anti-alien," an "exclusion" bill which would make naturalization "2d-class citizenship." A substitute sponsored by Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) & Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) was defeated by 51-27 Senate vote May 21 (19 D., 8 R. for it; 26 D., 25 R. opposed). The Lehman-Humphrey bill would have pooled unused immigration H quotas. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) said it would "bring disaster," a "flood of Orientals" to the U.S. [See p. 160C-D]

Govt. Pay Bill Passed. A $968 million supplemental appropriation largely for federal salaries was passed by both Houses and signed by Pres. Truman June 5 after about 400,000 postal workers went unpaid on their regular pay-day June 2. The holdup was caused by a Senate rider barring use of the funds to pay any Govt. employe involved in the steel industry seizure. This provision was dropped after the seizure was canceled. The bill also provided $1,400,000 to expand Immigration Service facilities along the Mexican-Texas border to handle illegal entry of J migratory workers. [See pp. 144G, 48B]

Korea 'GI Rights' Bill Adopted. A "GI Bill of Rights" for Korean war veterans & others who served in the armed forces since June 29, 1950 was passed by 361-1 House vote and sent to the Senate June 5. Only opponent: Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R., Md.), retired brigadier general who commanded the Marines on Wake Island early in World War II. He objected to procedure under which the measure was voted. The bill was expected to cost about $1 billion a year, was similar to the measure under which World War II veterans received educational benefits & readjustment payments. (Chances for a combat bonus for K Korea GIs were apparently killed for the current session when the House Armed Services Com. shelved the measure June 9.) [See pp. 153G-H, 5J-K]

Other Bills Approved. Extension for an additional year (to June 30, 1953) of 48 of Pres. Truman's 60 war powers; by 284-69 House vote June 11; sent to Senate. Among the 12 powers not continued: authority to seize railroads & other transport facilities in non-war emergencies, power to permit absentee voting of servicemen in federal elections without payment of poll tax. [See p. 168J] . . . Compromise authorization of $1,366, 650,000 federal expenditure on national & international roads during L fiscal 1954-55; by both houses June 11; to President. [See Vol. X, p. 277H] . . . $1½ billion Agriculture Dept. appropriation for fiscal 1953; by Senate voice vote June 6; to House for consideration of more than $115 million in Senate increases. The bill contained $250 million for payments to farmers cooperating in soil-conservation programs. Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) charged that it "concealed" expenditures by authorizing Treasury cancellation of $110 million in CCC notes and that $10 billion in federal farm program expenditures had been similarly concealed during the past 10 years. [See p. 144G] . . . Change in 1952 cotton crop support base expected to increase cotton support prices by about 3½¢ a lb.; by House standing vote June 5; to M Senate. [See Vol. XI, p. 350K] . . . $6,279,808,000 appropriation for 30 Govt. agencies; by Senate June 3; to joint conference. The bill provides for building of 45,000 public housing units in fiscal 1953 instead of only 5,000 as in the House version. (Authorization of a $1½ billion increase in Govt. aid to housing, mostly in critical defense areas, was approved by Senate voice vote and sent to the House May 23.) [See p. 151J] . . . Legislation authorizing a taxpayer to deduct contributions up to 20% (instead of 15%) of his gross income for tax purposes (amendment to a House bill allowing sports organizations to deduct all proceeds from performances for the Red Cross); by Senate June N 2; to House. . . . $19,700,000 authorization for building research facilities for Natl. Advisory Com. on Aeronautics at Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Hampton, Va., and at Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland; by House June 11; to President. [See Vol. X, p. 36J]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled, 6-3, June 9 that the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen and the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. had violated the Railway Labor Act by depriving Negro P train porters of their jobs solely "to bestow them on white workers." Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Minton & Reed dissented, asserting the law did not prohibit racial discrimination by private parties [see Vol. XI, p. 85C]. Among June 2 decisions, the court: (1) unanimously invalidated censorship of the film *Pinky* by Marshall, Tex. [see pp. 43K, 170G]; (2) upheld, 4-3, the treason conviction & death sentence of California-born Tomoya Kawakita for brutality to American war prisoners in a

Japanese camp; Vinson, Black & Burton dissented; Clark & Frankfurter did not participate [see Vol. VIII, p. 328N]; (3) denied appeals of Oscar Collazo, convicted of murdering a guard in an attempt to kill Pres. Truman [see Vol. XI, p. 118H], and of James J. Moran, former N.Y. official convicted of perjury before the Senate Crime Investigating Com. [See pp. 164L-N, 175C-G]

Armed Forces. James Richard Thomas of Upper Darby, Pa. was honor man of the 783-man class graduated from Annapolis June 6. Navy commissions went to 516, Marine to 61, Air Force to 193. One of the Navy commissions was given to the Naval Academy's 2d Negro graduate, Lawrence C. Chambers, 22, of Washington. [See Vol. XI, p. 189F] . . . The Army issued a 29,000-man August draft call June 5, bringing the current draft total up to 983,430. The June call was 10,000, July 31,000. June strength of the services (approximate): Army 1,665,000, Navy 810,000, Marines 240,000, Air Force 940,000. [See p. 90A] . . . The Nevada proving grounds' spring series of 8 atomic tests ended with an A-weapon being detonated atop a 300-ft. steel tower at Yucca Flat before dawn June 5. 751 white mice were used in radioactivity tests as part of the experiment. It was Nevada's 20th A-blast, probably the U.S.' 31st. [See p. 177B]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Home Credit Curbs Eased. The Fed. Reserve Board and Housing & Home Finance Agency June 9 eased Regulation X down-payment requirements for purchase of new homes, effective June 11. Down payments for homes costing up to $7,000 were cut from 10% to 5%. Progressive cuts were made for higher-priced homes, the 50% top on houses costing $25,000 or more being reduced to 40%. Time limits were unchanged [see Vol. X, p. 326H]. (A $110 million, 10,000-unit federally-financed public housing program was rejected by Los Angeles voters June 3.) [See Vol. X, p. 410A]

Prices. The OPS ended price controls on white potatoes June 5 after the Senate voted tentatively June 4 to end Defense Production Act price curbs on fresh fruits & vegetables. (The House had not yet acted.) Prior to decontrol potatoes were scarce and fetched black-market prices. After decontrol the shortage ended, prices soared June 6-10 (from $5-$7-a-cwt. under wholesale ceilings to $7.50-$10 uncontrolled) and many housewives refused to buy at the 10¢-12¢-a-lb. retail rates (the ceilings had been at about 8¢). [See p. 138F-G] . . . Other OPS actions: (May 18) Increased retail coal price ceilings 6% (maximum rise 20¢ a ton), effective May 24. (May 19) Ordered wholesale grocer profit margin changes expected to result in 1¢-2¢-a-can retail price rises for many canned vegetables, fruits & juices; suspended price curbs on raw cotton and many cotton, wool & synthetic textiles, effective May 20. (May 28) Authorized higher mark-ups on 14 types of retail groceries expected to increase average family food bills 3¢-7¢ a week. (June 4) Claimed that a ruling by Fed. Dist. Judge John Knight in Buffalo, N.Y. upheld the OPS' right to examine books & records of companies. (June 6) Sued Stetson Bros., Inc. in Minneapolis for $205,590 in damages for alleged overceiling sales. (The Justice Dept. filed a criminal suit against the company in Fargo, N.D. June 5.) [See pp. 155B, 138F-G] . . . Actg. Mobilization Dir. John R. Steelman yielded to Chilean copper producers by authorizing U.S. importers May 21 to pay the world free market price for copper imports. Chile had embargoed copper to the U.S. since May 9 to enforce demands for an increase in the 27½¢-a-lb. price specified in a U.S.-Chilean agreement. U.S. importers were allowed to add 80% of the actual rise to their own selling prices under the May 21 authorization, but Steelman, in answer to protests that 80% was not enough, agreed June 5 to let the 80% apply to everything over the 24½¢-a-lb. domestic ceiling. [See p. 154F; XI, 134J] . . . Eastman Kodak revealed May 29 that it was ending all fair-trade retail pricing agreements throughout the U.S. and would allow storekeepers to set their own prices. [See p. 160H; Vol. X, 369E] . . . Western Union Telegraph asked the FCC June 6 for a 9.3% rate increase, effective July 6, to cover wage raises. [See p. 169G] . . . San Francisco streetcar & bus fares rose from 10¢ to 15¢ June 1 . . . A bill restoring minimum price controls for cigarettes in New Jersey was approved "reluctantly" by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll May 23 (effective June 2). [See Vol. XI, p. 199D] . . . The N.Y. Central R.R. was authorized commutation & school fare increases averaging 10%-25% by the N.Y. State Public Service Comm. May 16. [See Vol. XI, p. 381N]

New Savings Bond. A new U.S. savings bond (Series H), paying interest at 3% if held to the 9-yr. 8-mo. maturity date, was issued in multiples of $500 by the Treasury June 1. Interest, paid by check semi-annually, is $6.25 each half year the first 4 years, $8.50 thereafter. Interest on Series E U.S. savings bonds went up May 1 to an effective rate of 3% by the maturity period being reduced from 10 years to 9 yrs. 8 mos. E bonds falling due after May 1 may be kept at 3% interest. [See Vol. XI, p. 99K]

Anti-Trust Cases. The 1,500-member Diamond Dealers Club and 900-member Diamond Center of New York, representing the nation's major diamond dealers, were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York June 9 on charges of conspiracy to violate anti-trust laws by boycotting the German diamond industry and restraining diamond import & export. The German boycott was allegedly adopted in London July 29, 1949 in association with the World Fed. of Diamond Bourses. [See p. 131A] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Herbert W. Christenberry May 27 convicted the Times-Picayune Publishing Co. of anti-trust law violation for enforcing combination-rate contracts on advertisers in the *New Orleans States & Times-Picayune*. Christenberry called this an obvious attempt to injure the competing *New Orleans Item*. [See pp. 163G, 100M; Vol. X, 190F, J] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Emerich B. Freed in Cleveland May 27 accepted nolo contendere pleas of 4 leading street lighting equipment makers & 6 of their officials and fined them a total of $69,000. The firms: Gen. Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Union Metal Mfg. and Pacific Union Metal. [See Vol. VIII, p. 366P] . . . The Justice Dept. filed a civil anti-trust complaint against McKesson & Robbins in New York May 27 on pricefixing charges. It was accused of conspiracy with competing wholesalers . . . FTC Examiner Everett F. Haycraft May 11 charged U.S. Gypsum, Natl. Gypsum & 8 other metal building lath makers with illegal pricefixing. [See Vol. X, p. 175G] . . . The FTC accused Safeway Stores and Kroger Co. May 25 of knowingly accepting illegal price differentials from grocery suppliers. [See pp. 155B, 82F]

Clubs Drop 'Free' Claim. The FTC announced June 5 that 33 firms have dropped the word "free" from ads as a result of the commission's 3-1 May 8 ruling against the Book-of-the-Month Club. The commission barred use of the word "free" unless the book or other dividend was an unconditional gift. The book club had required persons who received the "free" book to buy at least 4 books within a year. [See Vol. VIII, p. 215A]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Argentina. Pres. Juan D. Perón picked 8 new men for key economic posts in revising his Cabinet June 3. Cabinet list:

Interior—Gabriel Borlenghi
Forgn.—Jerónimo Remorino
Defense—Gen. Humberto Sosa Molina
Army—Gen. Franklin Lucero
Navy—Adm. Anibal O. Olivieri
Air—Brig. Juan I. San Martín
Econ. Affairs—Alfredo Gomez Morales*
Treasury—Pedro J. Bonani*
Finance—Miguel Angel Revestido*
Pub. Works—Roberto M. Dupeirón*
Agri.—Carlos Alberto Hogan*
Forgn. Trade—Antonio F. Caffiero*
Indsty. & Com.—Rafael F. Amundarain*
Labor & Welfare—José Maria Freire
Transport—Juan Eugenio Maggi
Justice—Natalio Carbajal Palacios*
Eductn.—Armando Mendez San Martín
Health—Ramón Carrillo
Communictns.—Oscar L. Nicolini
Buenos Aires Municipal Supt.—Jorge Sabaté
Fed. Police Chief—Maj. Gen. Arturo Bertollo
Political Affairs—Dr. Ramón Alfredo Subiza
Tech. Affairs—Dr. Raúl A. Mende
Treasurer—Dr. Enrique Pedracchi

*New Cabinet member. [See p. 178F-G]

Ceylon. Dudley Senanayake, 41, was reappointed Premier of Ceylon June 2 after his anti-leftist United Natl. Party was returned to power in general elections May 24-31. The UNP won 66 of 101 Parliamentary seats. Senanayake also took the Forgn. & Defense Ministries. Other Cabinet members:

Justice—Sir Lalitha Rajapakse; *Finance*—J. R. Jayawardene; *Transport & Works*—Sir John Kotelawela; *Home Affairs & Rural Dvpt.*—A. Ratnayake; *Agri. & Food*—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke; *Lands & Land Dvpt.*—P. B. Bulankulame Dissawe; *Health*—E. A. Nugawela; *Local Govt. & Chief Parliamentary Whip*—C. W. Kannangara; *Education*—M. D. Banda; *Labor & Social Services*—Dr. M. M. Kaleel; *Industries & Fisheries*—G. G. Ponnambala; *Posts & Info.*—V. Nalliah; *Commerce & Trade*—R. G. Senanayake. [See p. 146P]

Egypt. A Cairo dispatch in the *Munich Merkur*, German newspaper, June 4 identified Dr. Wilhelm Voss, president of the Skoda armament works during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, as head of a German advisory group with the Egyptian Govt. Voss was quoted as saying his group had "far less than 100 German experts," included 2 ex-generals, 4 ex-colonels & 2 ex-majors. [See Vol. XI, p. 156G] . . . The U.S. Agriculture Dept. May 29 discontinued "indefinitely" its procurement of extra long staple Egyptian cotton. [See p. 144L] . . . Ibrahim Shoukri, 2d-ranking Egyptian Socialist, was sentenced June 2 to 6 months' imprisonment for lèse majesté ("crimes against the sovereignty") through articles he had written for the Socialist press.

Israel. A currency reform siphoning off 10% of almost all Israeli money in circulation into a forced Govt. loan was announced in Tel Aviv June 8. Only exemptions: bank accounts below £50; £1 & £½ banknotes. Israelis were given 2 weeks to change old banknotes for new and accept 4% 15-year savings bonds for 10% of their old currency. The Govt. said the loan would yield £25 million, prevent hoarding, check inflation, halt domestic & foreign black markets in Israeli currency. The Knesset (Parliament) gave the Govt. a 56-37 vote of confidence June 11 after a 2-day debate on the currency measure. [See pp. 74G, 58E] . . . 14 agreements implementing the $800,000 U.S. Point 4 program for Israel were signed June 11 in Jerusalem. This was the first U.S.-Israeli pact signed in Jerusalem (not officially recognized by the U.S. as Israeli capital). [See p. 151G] . . . The Forgn. Ministry said May 22 that Czechoslovakia has refused to detail its charges against 2 Israelis held in "preventive arrest" or to allow Israeli representatives to see them. The 2: Mordechai Oren, leading Mapam (Leftist) member, & businessman Shimon Orenstein. [See p. 97J] . . . Knesset Speaker Yosef Sprinzak, named acting president last Feb. because of Pres. Chaim Weizmann's illness, was reappointed June 2 for 3 months. [See Vol. XI, p. 373K] . . . The Communist Party ended its biennial session in Tel Aviv June 1 by condemning Zionism, asking the return of Arab refugees, expulsion of "American imperialists," abandonment of all territories not assigned to Israel in the 1947 UN partition. [See Vol. X, p. 138H] . . . Libya banned travel to Israel June 3. Many Libyan Jews had emigrated to Israel before the ban. [See pp. 74G-H, 98C]

Jordan. A regency council (Senate Pres. Ibrahim Pasha Hashem, Sen. Suleiman Bey Toukan, Sen. Abdul Rahmen Bey Rusheidat) was empowered June 4 to exercise the Constitutional powers of King Talal, 41, because the King's nervous ailment had gone from "bad to worse," the Cabinet announced. Talal was in Switzerland for treatment, was reported by diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv to be suffering from schizophrenia. He accepted the regency appointment June 6 in a telegram to Premier Tewfik Pasha Abdul Huda, said he considered himself on sick leave & would return to Amman when he had recovered. The Premier June 6 accused Talal's younger brother, Prince Naif, voluntary exile in Lebanon, of plotting to seize the throne. (Crown Prince Hussein, 17, is a student at Harrow, English preparatory school.) [See p. 10A; Vol. XI, 287A]

Syria. Chief of State Zaim (Gen.) Fawzi Selo proclaimed himself Premier of Syria June 8, also took the Interior & Natl. Defense ministries in a Cabinet announced June 9. Other Cabinet members (all civilians): *Forgn. Affairs*—Dr. Zafer Alrifaii; *Natl. Economy*—Munir Diab; *Public Works*—Toufik Harum; *Agriculture*—Abdel el-Rahman Houneidi; *Justice*—Munir Ghannam; *Health*—Murchid Khater; *Finance*—Said Alzaim; *Public Instruction*—Sami Tayyara. [See p. 123D]

Yugoslav. Economic decentralization moves announced June 7: compulsory deliveries of wheat & other cereals to the state at nominal prices were discontinued in favor of a free market; Govt. controls over some industrial raw materials were abolished; a free market for foreign exchange needed by industries producing for both domestic & export markets was ordered into effect July 1. Federal & Republican industry controls will be dropped in favor of controls by municipalities where industries are located. [See pp. 173F-L, 34D]

Aden's Prince Ali Abdul Karim, 28, was named Sultan of Lehaj June 5 to succeed his brother, Fadl Abdul Karim, 47, who fled to Yemen to escape a murder charge. [See p. 130B] . . . **Bechuanaland's** British authorities arrested 38 Bamangwato tribesmen in Serowe June 3 after a riot June 1 against a ban on tribal gatherings (imposed to suppress clamor for return of Seretse Khama, deposed tribal chief). 3 policemen were killed, 12 injured in the riot. [See p. 106E] . . . **British** Queen Elizabeth II held the official observance June 5 of her 26th birthday (actually Apr. 21). Her honors list June 4 conferred knighthood on film director Carol Reed & Australian Amb.-to-U.S. Percy C. Spender, awarded peerages to Ulster Prime Min. Sir Basil Brooke, Alfred Duff Cooper (both viscounts), Gen. Sir George Jeffreys & Lord High Chancellor Lord Simonds (both barons). Prince Philip was 31 June 10. [See pp. 178B, 153N] . . . **Maldive Islands** in the Indian Ocean became a republic by decision of the islanders in May, and Amin Didi, 41, cousin of the last sultan, was named president (reported by *N.Y. Times* May 28). . . . **Mongolian People's Republic** (Outer Mongolia) Premier: Tse Den Bal to succeed the late Choi Bol-san; announced May 28 by the USSR. [See p. 36C] . . . **Russian** Amb.-to-U.S. Alexander S. Panyushkin was recalled to Moscow June 6 and appointed Ambassador to Red China (announced June 13). He will succeed Maj. Gen. Nicolai V. Roschin in China. Georgi N. Zarubin, ex-Amb. to Canada & Britain, was named to succeed Panyushkin in Washington. [See p. 134C]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Catholics. Pope Pius XII, broadcasting in Spanish from Rome, called upon Roman Catholics to intensify prayers "for a true peace" in a message which ended the 6-day 35th Intl. Eucharistic Congress in Barcelona June 1. 70,000 pilgrims from 40 nations, including 15,000 Americans, attended. [See Vol. VII, p. 308C] . . . The Roman Catholic population of the U.S., Alaska & Hawaii was 29,407,520 on Jan. 1, an increase of 722,642 since 1950, the Official Catholic Directory reported May 28. [See p. 92B] . . . The books of the late André Gide, 1947 Nobel Prize winner, were placed on the Roman Catholic index of forbidden literature May 31 as full of vice & blasphemy. [See p. 171M; Vol. XI, 64B] . . . A 454-year-old difference of opinion was settled (reported June 1) when the City of Florence, Italy publicly apologized for having hanged & burned Girolamo Savonarola, famous Dominican monk, on May 23, 1498.

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American U., Washington	Dr. Hurst R. Anderson, 47[1]	Pres.[2]	June 6
Amherst Coll. Merrill School of Economics	Dr. Willard L. Thorp[3]	Dir.	June 8
Barnard College (NYC)	Millicent C. McIntosh[4]	Pres.	June 2
B'nai Zion	Louis K. Bleecker[5]	Pres.	June 9
B'rith Abraham	George O. Arkin[6]	Gr. Mstr.	June 10
Child Study Assn. of Amer.	Mrs. Clarence K. Whitehill	Chrmn.[7]	June 3
Cornell University	Neal Dow Becker[8]	Chrmn.	June 9
Fund for Adult Education	Paul H. Helms	Chrmn.	May 6
Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist	Lt. Col. Robert E. Key[9]	Pres.	June 2
Natl. Conf. of Jewish Communal Service	Marcel Kovarsky	Pres.	June 2
Natl. Fed. of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers	David Rosenstein[9]	Pres.	June 4
New York University	Dr. David Dodds Henry, 46[10]	Exec. V. Chanc.	May 27
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.	Dr. Hermann N. Morse	Moderator	May 22
Rochester, Univ. of	Raymond N. Ball[11]	Chrmn.	June 7
Rotary International	H. J. Brunnier[12]	Pres.	May 29
Syracuse University	George Arents Jr.[13]	Chrmn.	May 30
Va. Military Inst.	William H. Milton Jr. [14]	Supt.	May 29
Young Men's Christian Assn.	William J. Grede[15]	Pres.	May 25
Resignations			
Univ. of Chicago	Dr. Mortimer J. Adler[16]	Phil. of Law Prof.	June 6[17]

[1]Pres. of Hamline Univ. (St. Paul) [2]Succeeds Dr. Paul F. Douglass [3]Asst. Secy of State for Econ. Affairs; school will hold summer sessions beginning next year on basic economic problems [4]First Barnard pres.; effective July 1 [5]Succeeds Dr. Jacob I. Steinberg [6]Reelected [7]New office [8]Succeeds Mrs. Lora C. Rathvon [9]First lay Pres. [10]Pres. of Wayne Univ. (Detroit) [11]Succeeds M. Herbert Eisenhart [12]Succeeds Frank E. Spain [13]Succeeds the late Hurlbut W. Smith [14]Succeeds Lt. Gen. Richard J. Marshall [15]Pres., Natl. Assn. of Mfrs. [16]To direct founding of philosophical research inst. in San Francisco under $655,000 Ford Fund subsidy [17]Effective June 30

OBITUARIES

Frank Z. Atran, 67, Russian-born philanthropist (Atran Foundation, Inc.); June 11 in New York. [See Vol. X, p. 419M]

Alice Elizabeth Austen, 86, U.S.' first major woman photographer; June 9 in New York of heart ailment.

Jack G. Bachmann, 61, ex-film producer, pres. of defunct Preferred Pictures Corp.; June 10 in Hollywood.

Mrs. Katharine Brush, 49, novelist (*Young Man of Manhattan, Red-Headed Woman*); June 10 in New York.

Adolf Georg Wilhelm Busch, 60, German-born violinist, founder of Busch String Quartet; June 9 in Guilford, Vt.

John C. (Uncle John) Crockett, 88, U.S. Senate reading clerk 1907-47; June 6 in Washington.

Alfred Robert Louis Dohme, 85, drug product developer, pres. of Sharp & Dohme 1911-29; June 10 in Baltimore.

Mrs. Mary Cummings Paine Eudy, 78, poet; June 7 in N.Y.

James R. (Rube) Ferns, twice world welterw't boxing champ (in 1900, 1901); June 11 in Pittsburgh, Kan.

Otto Fukushima, 81, authority on Japanese art; May 30,, N.Y.

Col. Valentin Galarza Morante, Spanish Interior Min. 1941-42, ex-secy. to Generalissimo Franco, ex-chief of Falangist militia, a leading figure in Nationalist revolt of 1936; June 8 in Madrid of heart ailment. [See Vol. II, p. 285E]

(John) Wallace Goodrich, 81, conductor, director emeritus of New England Conservatory of Music; June 6 in Boston.

Robert Grant, 50, dance orchestra leader; June 6, Washington.

George John Gruen, 74, Gruen Watch Co. chairman; June 3 in Cincinnati, O. of a heart attack.

William Harold Hoover, 63, Anaconda Copper Mining Co. pres.; June 6 in Butte, Mont. [See Vol. IX, p. 398N]

Sir Desmond MacCarthy, 75, British literary-drama-&-art critic, pres. of English P.E.N. Club; June 7 in Cambridge, Eng.

Lt. Col. John MacGregor, 63, Canada's most-decorated World War I hero; June 10 in Powell River, B.C.

John Alwyn MacMillan, 79, Dayton Rubber Co. founder, pres. 1916-36, chrmn. 1936-45; June 7 in Dayton, O.

Sergei Dmitrievich Merkurov, Soviet sculptor, winner of 2 Stalin Prizes, Order of Lenin; announced June 10 in Moscow.

Salvatore Moretti (Solly Moore), 46, convicted gambler, brother of murdered Willie Moretti; June 8 in Trenton (N.J.) State Prison (cerebral hemorrhage). [See Vol. XI, pp. 176K, 320P]

Louis Leon Arthur Mowbray, 74, Bermuda-born ichthyologist who headed major aquariums; June 5 in Hamilton, Bermuda.

Isabel Townsend Pell, 51, American "Frederika" or "girl with the blond hair" who led Maquis resistance groups on French Riviera during World War II; June 5 in New York.

Lew P. Reese, 57, who revived ghost town of Scio, O., with pottery plant founded during depression, gave employes $700,000 in Christmas bonuses in 1946; June 6 in Pittsburgh.

Madeleine Robinson, 39, divorced wife of film director Edward Dmytryk; June 6 in Beverly Hills, Calif. ("probable suicide" by sleeping pills, according to police). [See p. 7P]

Msgr. Víctor Manuel Sanabria y Martínez, 53, Roman Catholic Archb. of San José, Costa Rica; June 8 in San José. [See p. 178N]

Eva Palmer Sikelianos, 77, U.S.-born widow of Greek poet Angelos Sikelianos, with whom she revived ancient Delphic Festival (theater) in Athens 1928; June 4 in Athens.

Joseph J. Voronko, 61, Pres. & Premier of short-lived independent White Russian Govt. (1919); June 4 in Chicago.

Col. James L. Walsh, 67, USA (retired), Army adviser on defense mobilization during World War II & present defense program, Amer. Ordnance Assn. pres. since 1947; June 11, Washn.

Msgr. Thomas Joseph Walsh, 78, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Newark, N.J.; June 6 in South Orange, N.J. of heart ailment.

Felix Wildenstein, 68, Strasbourg-born art dealer, pres. of Wildenstein & Co.; June 11 in New York.

SPORTS

Badminton. World championship Thomas Cup tourney in Singapore: won June 1 by Malaya. [See Vol. XI, p. 68J]

Boxing. British Natl. & Empire lightheavyw't championships: won June 10 by Randy Turpin over Don Cockell; bout in London was halted in 11th round. [See Vol. XI, p. 296J]

Baseball. Shortstop Marty Marion, 35, 1951 St. Louis Cardinal mgr., replaced Rogers Hornsby, 56, as mgr. of the St. Louis Browns June 10. Browns' Pres. Bill Veeck fired Hornsby for being "unreasonable" with players. [See Vol. XI, pp. 392E, 328G] . . . Charles A. Comiskey 2d, 26, was re-elected vice pres. of the Chicago White Sox June 10. [See p. 84K] . . . Harvey Kuenn, U. of Wis. shortstop, received a $55,000 bonus to sign with Detroit (announced June 8). [See p. 180D] . . . Cleveland bought infielder Hank Majeski, 35, from the Phila. Athletics June 9 (price not announced). [See Vol. XI, p. 408K] . . . Pitcher trade trade June 10: Sid Hudson from Washington to Boston Red Sox for Walt Masterson.

Golf. French Amateur championship in Paris: won June 9 by Dick Chapman (U.S.) [See Vol. XI, p. 184J] . . . Women's Eastern Open in Reading, Pa.: won June 8 by Betsy Rawls, for $875. [See p. 180G; Vol. XI, 216H] . . . $15,000 Ardmore (Okla.) Open: won June 8 by Dave Douglas, for $5,400. [See p. 124M] . . . Curtis Cup (U.S. vs. Britain) women's amateur team match in Muirfield, Scotland, June 6-7: won by Britain 5 matches to 4; first British victory since series began in 1932. [See Vol. X, p. 288E]

Horse Racing. $118,500 Belmont stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y.: won June 7 by Mrs. Walter M. Jefford's One Count, Eddie Arcaro up, for $82,400. Blue Man was 2d. [See 164K; XI, 200M] . . . $43,700 Massachusetts Handicap at Suffolk Downs, Boston, June 11: won by Silas A. Mason's To Market, Bill Boland up, for $32,600.

Lacrosse. U.S. women's championship in Weston, Mass.: won June 1 by All-U.S. team, 12-2 over U.S. Reserves.

Motorcycling. U.S. 10-mi. championship at Richmond, Va. June 1: won by Bobby Hill of Columbus, O., whose 65.5 mph. average set a world 10-mi. speed record. [See Vol. XI, p. 296K]

Olympics. 71 nations (a record) entered the summer games (July 19-Aug. 3, Helsinki) before the June 6 deadline, the Intl. Olympic Com. announced June 7. [See p. 180G]

Clair Bee, Long Island U. (Brooklyn) basketball coach from 1932 until LIU suspended athletics over "fix" scandals last year, quit as LIU controller June 1 to seek a coaching job. [See p. 100C; Vol. XI, 64H-J] . . . **John H. (Bo) Rowland** resigned as Geo. Wash. U. football coach June 1 to become labor & public relations director with Reynolds Metals. [See Vol. VIII, 116H] . . . **Eddie Doherty** resigned as Rhode Island U. coach June 5 to escape the "degeneration of college football." He will teach & coach at Punchard H.S., Andover, Mass. [See p. 116E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. A plane pilot & 14 seamen were killed June 5 when a Dutch AF Thunderjet plane crashed into a British minesweeper during NATO maneuvers off Den Helder, Neth. June 5. The minesweeper sank. [See p. 172H] . . . 7 USAF men were killed, 10 injured when a B-36 bomber crashed at Carswell AF Base, Ft. Worth, Tex., May 28. [See pp. 180N, 124P] . . . 30 people were killed, 50 injured May 28 when a Madrid trolleycar plunged down a 600-ft. incline into the Manzaneres River. . . . 27 people were killed, 100 injured when the wall of a prizefight arena in Belle Ville, Argentina collapsed May 10. [See p. 172H]

Married. Patrice Munsel, 27, Met. Opera soprano, & Robert C. C. Schuler, TV director; June 10 in Manhasset, N.Y. [See Vol. III, p. 357P] . . . Guy P. Gannett, 70, Portland, Me. newspaper publisher, & Pamelia L. Wells of Portland, June 4 in N.Y. . . . Actress-singer Judy Garland, 29, & Sid Luft, 35, her agent; June 8 marriage at Robt. Law ranch, Paicines, Calif., revealed June 11 (3d for both). [See Vol. XI, pp. 424J-K, 96P]

Divorced. Actress Veronica Lake, 32, from film director Andre de Toth; June 2 in Los Angeles (cruelty). [See Vol. VIII, p. 336N] . . . Broadway star Ethel Merman, 43, from Robert D. Levitt of New York; June 10 in Juarez, Mexico. [See XI, 111L]

Dionne quintuplets (Cecile, Marie, Annette, Emilie, Yvonne) of Callander, Ont. were 18 May 28. [See Vol. VIII, p. 172M] . . . **Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff,** RCA chrmn., father of 3 sons, was chosen "father of the year" by the Natl. Father's Day Com. May 27 (in connection with Father's Day June 15). [See Vol. XI, pp. 388L, 176P] . . . **Quadruplets** were born to Mrs. Josef Csordas, a forester's wife, near Kasosvar, Hungary (reported by MTI, official Hungarian news agency, May 28). [See p. 172K] . . . **Winnie Ruth Judd,** 48, convicted trunk murderess, had her death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Ariz| Gov. Howard Pyle in Phoenix May 10. [See p. 44N-P]

NEW BOOKS

HIGH MORNING FOG by Markham Harris. Humorous tale of triangle, other love affairs. June 11. (Lippincott, 317 pp., $3.50)*

THE NATIVES ARE FRIENDLY by John F. Leeming. British officer tells of World War II imprisonment in Italy. June 6. (Dutton, 222 pp., $3)†

A QUEST FOR GANDHI by Reginald Reynolds. Personal report by British follower of Gandhi. June 12. (Doubleday, 215 pp., $3.75)†

SUBMARINE! by Commander Edward L. Beach, U.S.N. Submarine commander's story of World War II action. June 5. (Holt, 301 pp., $3.50)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction